BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGISTERED No. L—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,641.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½ „	„
Third and succeeding	2½ „	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	„	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ASSYRIA, 1491 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, as above from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

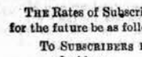
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 13th October and on MONDAY, the 16th idem., for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MADURA, 1942 Tons, 400 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where Inducement offers.

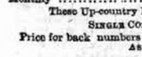
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

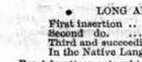


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. N. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING. ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.	
HYDASPES...	2084	450	..W. B. Andrews	23rd—	Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	..N. Stewart	30th—	Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.	
MALWA	2033	453	..P. S. Tomlin..	6th—	Southampton.
SURAT	1141	240	..G. C. Burne ...	13th—	Suez &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven ..	20th—	Southampton.
SUMATRA ...	2488	450	..C. Anderson ...	27th—	Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

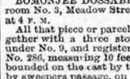
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

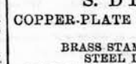
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Glasgow.
INDIA .....G. Read		2289	500	....	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA..Jas. Laird ..		2272	493	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA..R. Hutchison		2167	424	28th Oct.	18th Dec.
EUROPA ....Jas. Harris..		2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan. 1877.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

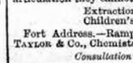
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	20th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER
No. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Landed Property at Ardasheer Dady Street, Khotwady, opposite to the Fire Temple of Cowasjee Ashburner.

By order of the Mortgagee Sorabjee Coovrjee Barocha on account and at the risk of Dhunbaijee and her Husband Pestonjee Jeevajee, Bhicajee and her Husband Jamsedjee Coovrjee Barcowalla, Jerbaee and her Husband Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Lavungia, and Bazonjee Byramjee Mistree, Husband of the late Soonabaee, the Heirs and Executors of the late Ruttonbaee of Nanabhoy Ruttonjee Mistree, deceased, the Mortgagors.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at his room No. 3, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pensioned Tax ground, together with a three storied house erected thereon, assessed under No. 9, and registered in the books of Pension Tax under No. 286, measuring 10 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the Ardasheer Dady Street, on the west by a wagers passage, on the south by the House of Cowasjee Maneckjee Ashburner, and on the north by the house of Cowasjee Maneckjee Ghandhe, and now occupied by the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th October 1876.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping, and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* 4 P.M.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF
WINES.
CLARET! CLARET!!
OUT OF BOND.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	11 0
„ Pints		6 8

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	13 0
„ Pints		7 8

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	18 0
„ Pints		10 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	20 0
„ Pints		12 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

RHINE WINES.

BODENHEIMER	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	16 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	9 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	18 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	10 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„	20 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	22 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	12 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„	28 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pints	„	17 0

5 per cent discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.
The performance will commence with the charming comedietta,
CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.
And conclude with
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BALLADS!
COMIC SONGS!
SERIO-COMIC SONGS!
DUETS!
SINGLE DANCES!
DOUBLE DANCES!
SONG AND DANCE!
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE!
AND
TREBLE SAILOR'S HORNPIPE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. BUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S.S. INDIA, G. READ, COMMANDER,

THE above Steamer will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, positively.

For passage, etc. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

A MEETING will be held at WATSON'S HOTEL on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 8-30 P.M. Members are requested to attend punctually.

TO BE LET, A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on the Queen's Road, for a Month or Six Weeks. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., showing liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.

Agents.—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. I., L. Kolhapore.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Company's wholesale

QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR OCTOBER 1876.

In the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical friends and constituents throughout India, to whose notice, and that of the Profession generally, we submit the following considerations:—

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

Our special Pharmaceutical Preparations are known throughout India, and are included in the daily Materia Medica of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

The rates will be found very moderate, and Indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all Indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

ASQUITH & COMPANY beg to announce the arrival of their **FIRST LARGE SHIPMENT FOR THE COMING SEASON**, large additions have been made in each Department, and their **NEW PREMISES**, being now completed, afford extra facilities for the prompt despatch of all Orders entrusted to them from the Mofussil, or City. Early inspection is invited to the following Departments:—

Tailoring.

A large assortment of Fancy Angola Trouserings, Cheviots, Riding Cords, West of England Coatings. Fancy Vestings for dress or general wear.

Shirts.

New Designs in Oxford Cloth, French Printed Cambrics. Fancy Wove Flannels. Spun Silks, and Silk and Wools.

Hats.

Lincoln Bennett, Tress & Co. and other superior manufacture—Soft Half Stiff, and Stiff Crown, Black, Drab, and Brown Felt, all made extra light for Indian Wear, Dress and Tall Drab Hats, Straw Boaters, Tweed Hats for Travellers, and Warm Caps for the Hills.

Helmets & Sun Hats.

Our celebrated White and Brown Shikar Hats, highly recommended by Sportsmen, Drab Felt for the Hills, The Terai for Ladies, and Gentlemen White Regulation Helmets, Gilt Spikes and Chains.

Hosiery.

Plain and Fancy Striped Merino Half-Hose, Fancy Striped Cotton many new Designs, Rough Brown Cotton for Travellers, Scotch Lambs' Wool, and Hand Knitt for Sportsmen, Ribbed Merino Knickerbockers, Striped Lisle Thread and Real Balbriggan ½ Hose for Dress, Fine Gauze Merino, Silk and Merino, and stout Shaland Banians, Scotch-Shaland Lambs' Wool do. for the Hills, or Europe. Black and Brown Cardigan Jackets made of Best Berlin Wool. Bathing Drawers, Trunk Drawers for Riding, and Fine Cotton and Merino Drawers.

Blankets and Rugs.

Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White, Austrian Rugs. Our celebrated District Rug—Long and Wide. Best heather mixed and Tartan clan Maude.

Trunks, Bags, &c., &c.

One of the largest assortments to be seen in the EAST, embracing Gent's and Ladies' Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Tan Canvas Railway Companions, Cabin Bags, wide mouth opening Bags, the celebrated Gladstone Bag, Large Carpet Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cash and Courier Bags strongly made of Tan Canvas, Money Belts, Cork Mattresses, Portable Travelling Baths, and Camp Bedsteads, English Horse Hair and Feather Pillows, Air Pillows and Cushions.

Table Linen & Towels.

Best Irish Table Napkins, Cloths to suit any size Table, Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cases, Bath and Office Towels, Caeb Friction Towels, Turkish Bath Sheets.

Umbrellas.

Twilled Silk, 8 and 10 Ribs, Strong Alpaca, Drab Cambric Sun Umbrella, all made with Light paragon Frames and natural Sticks.

Walking Sticks.

Natural Orange, Ashplant, Rattans large and small, carefully selected.

Scarfs & Ties, &c.

The latest Novelties from the first manufactures made specially light for Indian Wear, all the new Collars, including "SANG DE BEUF," "CARNATION," and "BOYTON BLUE," "HURLINGHAM," and "ASCOT CHECKS," Cricketing Belts and Braces.

Gloves.

Gents White Kid and Military Doe.

Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Plain White, Hem-stitched, and Printed Borders.

Patterns, and instruction for self-measurements with full particulars on application.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
Shirtmakers and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Calcutta, Bombay, & "Allenville," Simla.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.
Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.
Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep."
"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.
Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.
Silver Articles for Presentation.
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.
Quaint Muffineers in cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

17th October 1876. RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—It is requested that ALL CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT A. H. OAKELEY, 33rd Regiment, be SENT to the President, of the Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 25th instant.

C. J. THORBURN,
Captain 33rd Regiment,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Deesa, 11th October 1876.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

STEAM PUMP throwing 2 Tons per minute, with 120 ft. Hose. For particulars apply at the APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOM.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows:—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of messages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

CHARIVARI PRIZE CHRISTMAS ANNUAL AND ALMANAC FOR 1877.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE of the current year will be published at the *Charivari* Office, 10, Dacre's-lane, Calcutta, the "Charivari Prize Annual and Almanac for 1877." The price will be Rs. 2-8, or with postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India. The Calendar especially being embellished with original artistic borders, exhibiting designs of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover having an appropriate and elaborate title page.

The Contents, comprising TALES, POETRY, CONUNDRUMS, &c., &c., after the fashion of the ventures of this class periodically appearing in England at the Christmas season, will consist of a Tale by the Editor. A political serial entitled "Oh who has not heard of the Tale of Bengal," and the rest it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes:—

FIRST, for the best original tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length say about six to eight pages of *Charivari*.

Rs. 250 is offered as a prize.

SECONDLY, for the best original poem, said poem to be of a humorous or satyrical nature, but not exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines.

Rs. 150 is offered.

THIRDLY, for the best original conundrum, a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Such of the best of the rejected tales and poems as it may seem advisable to the proprietors will also be taken, and for these the writers will receive payment at the ordinary scale for which contributions to the *Charivari* are paid. A selection of the conundrums will also be made to follow the prize one. No payment will however be offered for these.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each competitor must also forward a subscription, which will entitle him or her to a copy of the Annual.

To afford time for selection no tales, poems, or conundrums can be received for the purposes of this competition later than the 12th of December.

It is confidently expected that these inducements will produce a large number of short tales, poems, and sketches suitable to a Christmas book, and the public are invited to support it by subscribing for the work, which no effort will be spared to make one of interest and value. As from its low price it is only by securing a very large sale that the Annual can be made to pay, the projectors appeal to the Indian Public to adopt it, and, by receiving it into their favor, enable them to produce it regularly from year to year as Christmas Eve comes round.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

"STARS."

THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition. Our "*In Bond*" Prices are:—

	Cash.	Credit.
* One Star ...	Rs. 16-3	Rs. 17-0
** Two Stars..	„ 18-2	„ 19-0
*** Three Stars.	„ 22-0	„ 23-0
**** Four Stars.	„ 25-12	„ 27-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD, A SPECIALITY, BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1867.....	All charges included	43-12 „ 46-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

BASS.

WE are landing further supplies of OUR OWN London bottling of this justly celebrated BREWER'S BEER, in Champagne-shaped bottles, in Casks containing 3 dozen quarts, at Rs. 6 per dozen CASH; and Rs. 6-4 per doz. CREDIT.

COOPER.

A vatting of DUBLIN STOUT and LONDON PORTER, bottled by the London COOPER COMPANY. In Casks containing 3 dozen quarts, at Rs. 6 per dozen CASH; and Rs. 6-4 per doz. CREDIT.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

Bottled by SPARKS, MOLIN & Co. In Casks containing 3 dozen quarts, at Rs. 6-4 per dozen CASH; and Rs. 6-8 per dozen CREDIT.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, ... Per doz. Rs. 30
CLARETS, Bechade's

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 17TH OCT. 1876.

MARKETS closed for the Dewali holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain Barrett, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mails, 2,097 chests opium, general cargo, and Mr. Moir and servant as passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Exporter	Brooks	Calcutta.
	Akola (s)	Williams	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Travancore (s)	Barrett	China, &c.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Ellis	Coast and Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
14	Malda (s).....	.....	Bombay.
15	Ethiopia (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
13	St. Anne	.....	Coconada.
	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	London.
15	Malda (s)	.....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER S.S. MALDA.—From Mangalore—Mr. J. H. Morgan. From Pondicherry—Mr. G. Dambru.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee; 200 bales cotton, Govindjee Luckomsee; 30 bales wool, J N Bhimjee; 22 bales wool, Heeranund Kildass; 44 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatta.

Zerbino s—2,400 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 170 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—11 bales hides, Surriff Durveah.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—450 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—25 chests opium, Rehomobhoy Habibbhoy, 6 chests opium, Kissoomun Ramanad; 18 chests opium, Teta and Co; 37½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 24 chests opium, Bholaram Sahooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore s—33 chests opium, Goolraz Sungany; 16 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th October 1876.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·923
Temperature of the Air.....	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75·2
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·0
General Direction of wind .....NNW, N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	217

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Plomer, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

Thilinge, Capt, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on duty, from Surat.

Fuller, Lieut, Bombay 3rd R C Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

Miles, Col, Bombay 16th Regt N I, on leave, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 16.

Brown, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 17.

Metcalfe, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on Medl Cert, to Matheran.

Plomer, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt from leave, to Surat.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, October 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J A Stamper, Chaplain of Amritsar, has obtained one month and fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th Sept 1876.

The Rev B Sharp, Chaplain of Subathu, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd Sept 1876, or such other date as he may be enabled himself of the same.

Mr M Macaulife, Offg Depy Comr, Mon gomery, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 2nd Oct 1876, the unexpired portion of his privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 2685, dated 8th Aug 1876, is hereby cancelled.

The Rev W J Rowland, Chaplain of Roorkee, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of the N W Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Subathu, with effect from the 23rd Sept 1876, during the absence on leave of the Rev T S Sharp.

Surgn Maj F G Constant is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Jhelum, during the absence of Surgn-Maj A J Dale, 22nd Punjab Infy, on special duty.

Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, in charge of the Sub-division of Rupar, in the Umballa Dist, obtained privilege leave of absence for five days, with effect from the 21st Aug 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H Rotton, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Delhi, has been granted privilege leave for sixteen days, from 25th Oct 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Punjab Govt Notification No 3828, dated the 17th Aug 1876, Mr F Kirby, Ex Engr, made over, and Maj Genl J D Campbell, R E, assumed, charge of the Offic of Suptdg Engr 3rd circle, on the forenoon of the 10th Sept 1876.

Mr E Farvant, Asst Engr, from the 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, which he left on the forenoon of 27th Aug 1876, to the Kohat Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 3rd Sept 1876.

Lt R de Villamil, R E, Asst Engr, Kohat Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Sept 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 14th *October* 1876.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G O'Donnell, a Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year from 1st Oct 1876, under section 10 (a), and subsidiary leave for 20 days, under section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from 11th Sept 1876.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ernest A Floyer, 3rd grade clerk, has been granted by the Dy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months, under Section 9, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under section 10, of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 11th Oct 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

The privilege leave for three months granted in Notification in R O No 91, dated 18 h inst to Major J T Bushby, Dy Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dist, is cancelled at his own request.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, N. W. P.

Mr D Joscelyne, temporary Ex-Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Bhairwara Div, returned on the morning of the 12th Sept 1876, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 15633, dated 21st June 1876.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lt-Col G C Depree, in charge No 4 N-E Div, C Prov To ographical Survey, under chapter VI, section 72, of the Civil Leave Code, from 6th Nov next.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MILITARY WORKS.

The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Circle, Military Works:—

Sergt F J Hicks, R E, Overseer, 1st grade.

Baboo Brindabun Paul, Overseer, 2nd grade.

The following Barrack Masters are temporarily transferred to the 2nd Circle, Military Works:—

Condr B Revell,—From the 4th Circle, Military Works.

Condr G Blake.—From the 5th Circle Military Works.

With reference to this Office Notification No A, dated the 11th Augt 1876, Capt G T Maitland made over, and Capt Clive received, charge of the 1st Al abad Div on the 11th Sept 1876, in addition to his other duties.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No. 100, dated the 11th ult, Lt J A Ferrier, R E, Asst Engr, reported his arrival on his forenoon of the 5th inst, and has been posted to the Lucknow Div, which he joined on the same date.

With refer nce to Inspr Genl's Not fication No. 90, dated the 16th Aug 1876, Sergt R Ferguson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is posted to the Lucknow Div, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th ult.

Barrack Sergt R Fergusson, attached to the Lucknow Div, Military Works, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 11th Sept 1876, consequent on his remand to regimental duty.

With reference to Inspr Genl Military Works' Notification No. 93 of 1876, transferring Capt J Copeland, Asst Engr, to the 1st circle, Military Works, that Officer reported his departure on the 29th Sept 1876.

With reference to this Office Notification No. 3A, dated the 28th Aug, Capt H S Clarke overseer, and Capt G F Maitland received charge of Allahabad Special Div, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 2nd inst, in addition to his other duties. The former Officer availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the above quoted Notification on the forenoon of that date.

With reference to Notification No 79 of 21st July 1876, by the Inspr Genl of Military Works, Sergt J Hearlihy, Overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Mooar Div, Military Works, which he joined on the 9th Sept 1876.

With reference to this Office Notification No 42 of 3rd Oct 1876, Barrack Sergt S J Coleman, of the Meerut Div, Military Works, returned from one month's privilege leave on the 1st Oct 1876.

With reference to this Office Notification No 26, dated 23rd Sept 1876, Mr A Grant, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, joined the Umballa Div, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 2nd Oct 1876.

With reference to this Office Notification No 27, dated 23rd Sept 1876, Lt G H Sim, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, joined the Umballa Div Military Works, on the forenoon of the 1st Oct 1876.

Mr J D Davies, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, who is temporarily transferred to Firozepore, made over charge of the Moultan Sub Div on the forenoon of 29th Sept 1876, and reported his arrival at Firozepore on the forenoon of 2nd Oct 1876.

Mr J F Chew, Accountant, 4th grade, transferred to the Umballa Div, Military Works, was relieved of his duties in the 3rd Chakrata Div, on the 4th inst.

Lt F B E D'Aguilar, Asst Engr, 1st grade (temporary), is re-transferred from the 2nd Rawalpindi to the Dalhousie Div, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 22nd ult afternoon, and his arrival in the latter on the 25th idem, afternoon.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railw y, reported his return from sick leave on the 14th Sept 1876, and is gra ted eight day s subsidiary leave.

Mr W Nethersole, Supdtg Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab North rn State Railway, has been granted by the Secy of State two months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No 181 of the 25th Oct 1875.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J Cameron, temporary Accountant 3rd grade, is transferred from the Workshop Div to the Central Office, Rajputana State Railway, and joined the latter on the 29th ult.

Lt W V Constable, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, posted to this line in the Director of State Railway's Notification No 144, dated 15th Sept 1876, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of 30th Sept 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr P W Dangerfield, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Extention Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one and a half month's, from the 6th Oct 1876.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 131 of 16th Aug 1876, Mr G J Sherman, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, returned to duty from the leave granted to him therein on the forenoon of the 14th Sept 1876.

Mr J O'Callaghan, Traffic Supdt, transferred temporarily to the Tirhoot State Railway, in Director of State Railways' Notification No 143 of 14th Sept 1876 reported his arrival at Dinapore on 5th Sept 1876, and assumed charged of the traffic Dept on the afternoon of the 9th i em.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 143 of 14th Sept 1876, Mr. C Stephenson, Asst Traffic Supdt reported his departure for Agra on the 14th Sept.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

S. S.—If you want to learn shorthand buy Pitman's series on Phonography. You may get them at any bookseller's.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

EZEKIEL—October 16th, at Kay's Hall, Byculla, the wife of M. D. Ezekiel, Esq., of a son.

MACQUOID—October 16th, at Matheran, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel R. K. Macquoid, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLEN—October 12th, at "Sunny Bank," Simla, the wife of Captain E. H. H. Collen, of a son.

FARRINGTON—October 6th, at Murree, the wife of Major Farrington, 51st Light Infantry, of a daughter.

FOX—October 14th, at Chetput, Madras, the wife of A. D. Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

GUNTER—October 11th, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain Howel Gunter, 73rd Regiment, Assistant Garrison Instructor, of a son.

MAINWARING—October 10th, at Bukloh, near Dalhousie, the wife of Captain E. P. Mainwaring, 4th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

STEEL—October 6th, at Simla, the wife of Major J. P. Steel, R.E., of a daughter.

WALKER—October 12th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Colonel E. W. E. Walker, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

STEEL—October 7th, at Simla, the infant daughter of Major J. P. Steel, R.E.

STEWART—October 10th, at Chakrata, from exhaustion after remittent fever, Rev. Robert Mackleston Stewart, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, aged 32 years and 10 months.

WILD—October 9th, at Rawal Pindi, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Wild, Bengal Infantry.

WALKER—October 11th, at Banhipore, Florence, the wife of Major R. J. Walker, 17th Regiment N. I., aged 28.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1876.

THE accounts from the famine-stricken districts in this Presidency which daily reach us tend to confirm the conviction that many months of great suffering must follow the deficient fall of rain this year. There is now no probability that rain will fall before the next monsoon in June next. The distress is great and requires immediate assistance. We regret to have to report that one death from starvation has already occurred at Sholapore, and from the length of time that the scarcity has already lasted, since the end of August, the physical condition of the people is becoming very low from the small quantity of food which they have been able to obtain. The death at Sholapore was that of a man who had gone to the Collector's office to seek for relief, but he died close to the catchery from exhaustion. Instances are given where one man, sorely pressed for food, sold his cow for 6 annas and another sold his buffalo for Rs. 2-8. The Collector of Sholapore is doing all that he can to render assistance, and so early as 25th August last he drew the attention of Government to the necessity of providing public works for the relief of the people. The Government have made many efforts lately to give employment in this way but, from what we can learn, measures more effectual than these are required in order to give food to the thousands who cannot obtain it even if they had the money. Stocks of grain are to be met with only in small quantities, and these are in the towns, whilst the ryots in the surrounding country are without any supplies of food. Thousands of people throughout the districts, especially about Sholapore, are at the present moment in great distress in consequence of the difficulty of procuring food, and thousands more are in extreme poverty and in such a condition physically that without assistance promptly given many of them must perish from starvation. We have received this information from trustworthy sources and can readily understand that the condition of the people is becoming very serious. In addition to the public works, on which many are employed, there are a large number of sick and infirm who are unable to work; and the first requirement now is to despatch large quantities of grain, chiefly jowaree, from all available directions to these districts, for it must be borne in mind that the supply of grain is very inadequate to the demand for it.

In every instance of scarcity in this country the Marwarees, and those who have possession of the remaining supplies of grain, hold back and refuse to sell, expecting better prices. The only way to disappoint these greedy expectations is to send large quantities of grain into the districts, and we understand that efforts will be made at once to do this, private subscriptions having been started in Bombay by Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass and some other native gentlemen, but the Government must be the principal agent in this matter, and certainly no time ought to be lost in getting supplies by rail to Sholapore and other places. Even then very great difficulty will be felt in despatching the grain into the surrounding country, and this difficulty will be better understood when we add that the cattle are suffering for want of food as almost as greatly as their owners. The Government will be obliged to make some efforts to prevent the loss of cattle, otherwise the effects of the present distress will be felt for more than one season.

There can, we think, be no doubt that the time has arrived for collecting subscriptions on behalf of the unfortunate people of the Sholapore district, and in this benevolent work the people of Bombay are not likely to be behind hand; the native population will doubtless come forward at once to help their starving fellow countrymen. As a very pressing measure, grain must be purchased and sent without delay into the districts that are suffering the most, and we fear that the statement made in a letter by a gentleman who is well able to judge is only too true, that the condition of many of the people is already "truly deplorable."

The measures taken by the Bombay Government are such as the means at their disposal permit them to use, but there is some reason to fear that they are not fully adequate to the occasion. The official estimate for the relief of the people is 30 lacs, but the expenditure of large sums of money at once has become needful, and this the local Government, by following red tape forms, can only spend on the authority of the Government of India; but there is no time to wait, and as the Government have large balances in the Bank of Bombay, red tape should be dispensed with for once and the starving people relieved in spite of every form official or otherwise. There is no occasion, we trust, for being unduly alarmed at the prospect before us, but there is at the same time, we feel confident, no time to be lost. Thousands of people in Sholapore and other parts of the Deccan are absolutely suffering from famine and are in danger of starvation. No time, therefore, should be lost in administering to their wants.

OF all the miseries of Indian exile it may be doubted if there is any one so galling, so difficult to alleviate, as the nursery, if we may call it so, in Hindustan. People can bear heat and dull monotony of life for themselves, because they know they are free agents in the matter and must endure something in order to live, but it is very hard upon men and women, the parents of children, to have to see their little ones fade in the plains, uncomplainingly, but with that wistful expression of a child's eyes which must touch a mother's heart to the very core. Well may Europeans curse the wretched country which saps the constitutions of their children, but anathema is of no avail, and it is more to the point to consider the remedy, if there is one, for one of the most crushing anxieties of the Englishman in India. The choice, as it now is, lies very much between bringing up children in the plains, or sending them to Europe. There is hardly a medium course, because, though the hills are the natural sanitaria of the plains, things are, for the most part, so improperly managed there, that there is a general repugnance on the part of parents to rear and educate their children on the hills. Except that the climate is better on the mountains than on the plains, there is but little difference, we fancy, between education on the one and education on the other. The same lazy lying crew of native servants and ayahs are about a man's children on the hills as well as on the plains, and any one acquainted with India must know that of all tuition in the world there is none so bad and demoralising as that of native peons and nurses.

Now, there is a report that the experiment is contemplated at Mussoorie of getting up a really good boarding school with only European servants for the care and education of the children of European gentlemen in India. The idea is a good one, but the difficulty is the capital needful for the project. It is almost unnecessary to say that a small ill-arranged school, conducted upon economical principles, would never answer the purpose proposed, and the only chance of such a school's successes would lie in the liberality with which it was conducted. If parents knew that they could get education of the very highest character for their children on the hills at the same or a lesser cost than similar education would cost in Europe, we think it almost a certainty that the project must succeed both as an educational institution and as a money speculation. There ought to be no difficulty in finding European masters and mistresses for a first class hill school; indeed, there are probably hundreds of foreign professors of everything, English tutors, and governesses struggling to make a living by tuition in London who would desire nothing better than engagements upon such an institution as we speak of,

Mussoorie is spoken of as a suitable site for a school calculated to meet the wants of European parents in Northern India, but of all the hill sites in India for this experiment, we should say there was none to compare with the Neilgherry hills. There, if anywhere, a first class school might flourish. The climate is very fair. We have ourselves seen at Ootacamund and Coonoor children of European parentage as healthy and rosy as children at home, and we have also known young people brought up on the Neilgherries who were very much the same in appearance and manners as the average young gentleman or lady one meets with at home. There is really no reason why such a school as is talked of should not flourish on the Neilgherries, except the certainly very sufficient one—that there is neither much capital nor much enterprise in that part of India. The great mistake of all the schools that start in India is this,—that they aim at excessive cheapness. The consequence is that children of comparatively humble parentage crowd the school to the exclusion of children of better birth, for whether it is condemned or not there will always be an inclination on the part of parents to keep their children's companions among their own circle and not among those of a lower one. A school to be successful in this country ought, we think, to appeal to the parents of the higher classes here, and it ought certainly not to make economy one of its first features. The education and board of a boy or girl at home would come, we suppose, to £100 a year, or thereabouts, and many parents in India would be well content to pay this for hill education provided the instruction and board were as good as is obtainable at home for the same money. The advantage of the one system of education over the other is this—that parents would not be so far separated from their children as they now are, nor would they have the expense and the anxiety of sending them the long voyage to Europe. They might occasionally take the rail to the hills and see for themselves that their children were well-cared for—a comfort and agreeable reflection for those fathers and mothers who do not at present, for the life of them, know whether their children are neglected or not in Europe. There is another use in an Indian school, that it might be made to fit a boy for an Indian career better than an English school could. We suppose that the majority of Anglo-Indians, especially those in the Government services, are disposed to look upon India as the natural field for their sons to work in. They themselves have spent most of their lives in the country, and whatever friends and influence they may have to push a young man forward appertains to India. For these, at least, an Indian school which could give a special education to a boy so as to fit him without superfluous knowledge for the Indian Army, the Public Works Department, or anything of that sort, would prove a real blessing, a very useful privilege. For, we understand, that there is no small difficulty now in getting a boy specially educated for Indian work. The classes abound in every school in England, but the practical knowledge of matters that help on a youth in this country is unknown, untaught. Perhaps, however, it is beside the question to speak of a school for Englishmen in India when that question belongs to the future. If the political madness continues of giving over the administration of this country to the timid and effeminate native, there will be no place for an Englishman in the land by and by. In fact, the uncertainty is already so great upon this point that it is not uncommon to hear parents discussing the chances of their sons ever being able to follow in their fathers' Indian tracks. The probability is that unless native proclivities cool down with our rulers at home, there will be no hope of their ever doing so. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that with the great changes that have occurred in this country of late years, there has arisen a trying need for the better disposal of European children than has prevailed heretofore, and whether the experiment of a first class school is tried at Mussoorie or Ootacamund we wish it, as no doubt will all parents, every possible success.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The old saying that nothing succeeds like success is excellently illustrated in Lord Beaconsfield's career. The train of admirers and worshippers is daily augmenting in the courts of his temple, and the excited crowd is plainly prepared to knock anyone on the head who even looks disrespectfully at their idol. The litanies in his praise—and this is not an unusual feature in compositions of that kind—select for exceptional panegyric the very qualities which a cool observer would choose to pass over in silence; and naturally also exaggerate, for worship is nothing without exaggeration, the merits which even his enemies allow him.

An "Anxious Enquirer" asks in your paper this morning, with a really touching *naïveté*, "whom has Disraeli slandered and backbitten ?" "Has he not met his foes face to face to give and take ?" I reply that in old days, and quite recent days too, he slandered his personal foes and all those who had ever slighted him in his novels. He sheltered himself from any direct challenge and from any fear of legal prosecution by the adoption of transparent pseudonyms. When Byron was roused to attack one of the twin giants of the *Quarterly*, Robert Southey, he withstood him, as Paul withstood the backsliding Apostle, face to face, but when Disraeli descended into the arena against Croker he stabbed him in the dark under the pseudonym of Rigby. In that celebrated portrait he raked together all the dirty club gossip he could collect about Croker's relations to the Marquis of Hertford, and the ladies whom that nobleman delighted to honour, to give life and colour to his rancorous picture. The stories were untrue, as a surviving friend of Croker has lately shown in the *Quarterly*, but even if they had been true, the conduct of the satirist was none the less supremely dishonourable. Your correspondent alludes to his attack on Goldwin Smith. Does he consider that attack an honourable one? Was it the method of a high-minded man to caricature under a transparent disguise a personal enemy, to give a distorted picture of his conversation, his personal bearing, and his social relations? Was it honourable to reward the hospitality shown him by a cultivated and generous nobleman, who was the life-long friend of one of the first poets of the last generation, by holding him up to contempt in his next novel as a "nobleman who affected to be the friend and patron of poets, but who had never in his life read anything but French novels"—a statement which was a scandalous untruth? These things are forgotten now in the blaze of success, but history will not forget them, nor will living critics, I hope, altogether forget them. I have heard the first of living novelists, while admitting the cleverness of *Lothair*, deplore as a profound degradation of art the trick of describing living characters, and as something worse than a degradation of art, as an infamy, the habit of revenging yourself on your personal enemies in works of fiction. Your correspondent speaks of the universal regard which is felt for Lord Beaconsfield in English society. I do not believe that any such feeling exists. There is abundance of admiration for his amazing talent, versatility and courage, but the old feeling of moral contempt is not dead; it is only sleeping. The review of Lothair in *Blackwood*, breathing scorn in every line, represents pretty accurately what Lord Salisbury's party thinks, or lately thought, of the Tory leader. Many years ago I heard in the house of a Conservative magnate more wild abuse of their leader from members of the Conservative party than I ever heard in Liberal circles; and this abuse was quite as much directed against his manners and *morals* as against his policy. Times have doubtless changed since then; but other facts on which that judgment was founded are as true as they ever were.

Your correspondent might have spared himself his laboured references to the "solicitor's office," and his vindication of the respectability of such an origin. My slight allusions to the subject plainly referred to the comical emphasis with which a correspondent had dragged this circumstance into the discussion. I do not think that Mr. Disraeli's origin was a humble one—he certainly would not thank any admirer for saying so. His admirable father had friends in all circles of English society, and the brilliant son had powerful friends and connections to help him from the first. If he is really a "self-made" man, the fact may, of course, be put to his credit; but it does not follow that all the arts by which he has risen are equally worthy of applause.

Your correspondent is not very happy in his references to Wordsworth and Byron; and still less so in his assumption that private feelings ought to determine the extent of our admiration or sympathy for great men. I admire almost equally the work of both poets; but it would be absurd, indeed, if any recollection of their past misunderstanding should check my sympathies with Byron's generous warfare against the thousand cruelties, corruptions, and hypocrasies of that Tory millennium in which his lot was cast. Byron's alienation from Wordsworth was much more political than poetical; and it was mere waywardness and caprice that led him to attack the new school of poetry, to which he himself in fact belonged, with such extravagant vehemence. The statement that he regarded Wordsworth "as an idiot" is an extravagant exaggeration. He has recorded his admiration for that poet in more than one passage of his private notes and diaries, though he also thought that he had misused his great talents from a perverted love of singularity. I am far from excusing all Byron's personalities, or denying that he was often reckless and unjust. So was Voltaire; but we forgive them both, when we recollect the hateful systems which they attacked, and the weapons which the defenders of those systems allowed themselves.

If anyone chooses to think that Byron, were he living now, would be found among the worshippers of Lord Beaconsfield, or that he would have applauded Lord Derby for straining every nerve to hand over the heroic Herzegovinians, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of the Turk, he is at liberty to do so. I remember what Byron thought of Castelreagh and Wellington and Metternich in 1822, and I take the liberty of respectfully disagreeing with him.

W. W.

*** What reason has "W. W." to talk of the heroic Herzegovinians? Have they or the Servians, in the course of the present struggle, shown any special attributes of heroism? Why, it appears to us that from the beginning Prince Nikita has always been anxious to escape from the campaign to his mother, or some other domestic relative. And we wonder whether political students of "W. W.'s" cast of thought have ever considered where the Turk would go to if he were driven out of Europe. Would he not come to India? And has history not shown that hitherto the most powerful revolutions in the career of this country have been wrought by members of the same race as that which Turk is now levelled? Would it be advisable, looking at matters from a British political point of view, to have the Turk driven into India, where he would certainly coalesce with the powerful Mahomedan sect which already exists in the country? —ED. *B. G.*

HOW WE ARE LOOSENING OUR HOLD ON INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The controversy in which Mr. Wordsworth was recently engaged showed one thing very clearly, and that is—that the logical power which was on his side was the power of a minority. The majority, composed of the illogical and weak-minded, were opposed to him; and it is much to be feared that in India at least, the illogical and weak-minded carry the day, in virtue of numbers, simply. The *vox populi* is over and over again the voice of unreason—for as every one will admit it is the few that are wise, not the many. That majorities are often right is true: they are right when they are swayed by the few wise; they are right often in mere matters of feeling—they are constantly wrong in matters of thought. If a few crotchetty beings attempt to revive a waning theology—a theology of symbols, when men are wanting facts—the *vox populi* rightly enough objects, and the devoted beings are left to mortify their bodies with wretched unsightly garments, comforting themselves; it may be, with the belief that they are martyrs. These form a silly minority, and in these days it might be doubted if a real martyr—not a madman—were possible. Real martyrs are things of the past, for nobody in his senses would be so foolish as to die for a creed now-a-days; he would have too many doubts about it! What, then, can be the use of our coming to India to teach the natives a ritualistic Christianity, when those of the natives, who choose to enquire into such matters, are speedily made aware of the fact, that many of the brightest intellects in England and in Europe care for none of these things? The natives have a symbolism of their own—it may be gross, it is true—but why should they change? Is it surprising that if they do change, it is by discarding all symbolism and adopting some form of positivism? It will be time enough for us to teach the natives of India theology when we are certain and agreed about our own. Government has, therefore, rightly decided that State education should be solely of a secular character; but even this, which abstractly considered may be perfectly right, is in a fair way to become a curse to the country, through the influence of a weak-minded majority who have the upper hand and have ceased to be swayed by the few wise!

Before considering the future, let us see what we have done and are doing. What have we European civilizers done in this teaming land during the many years of our possession? What is it that is diminishing our influence in the country, so that it appears ready to slip out of our grasp? We have doubtless done a fair measure of good, but our good is becoming on all hands evil spoken of. We have done and are doing much to educate the natives. We have built schools and colleges; we have made barristers, doctors, and civil engineers—but we have not brought them up to our standard; we have simply made believe to do so. We have played the pander to the self-conceit of the natives, and having lowered our standard of admission to the professions, and the result is that every young jackanapes, fresh from the Elphinstone or Grant College, or any other Indian College, immediately after he has "passed" thinks himself, and the native public think so too, that he is all but as good, as clever, and as well informed as those who passed him! "Passed him," indeed—Why? "Well, you know, he was not quite up to the mark, he evidently did not understand what he had been writing about—it was all doubtless a mere matter of rote with him; but you know natives cannot be expected to write grammatical English, and one must make allowances, so *pour encourager les autres*—we let him through!" I venture to assert that not 10 per cent of those who pass have a knowledge of what they write about other than by rote. They have no *insight*; they either cannot or do not think, and these boys are let loose all over the land with a smattering of knowledge and an exaggerated idea of their own importance, whilst our present wooden-headed majority appear to be very much disposed to let them have their own way. Ireland for the Irish, and India for the Hindoos! of course. Home rule for those who have shown no greater capacity for ruling than certain native municipal spouters who have blown themselves out with self-importance and are like the frog in the fable. Predominance in knowledge, at once our chief power and proud prerogative, is fast being usurped by a mere sciolism, and the European will become extinct in India for want of place. It is only necessary for us to consider the half educated native as fully-educated, extol him as a marvel and put him—especially if he be wealthy or of high caste—into the best vacant place, if possible over the head of some European (to exhibit our impartiality). It is only necessary to do this systematically, which is now done fitfully but not rarely, and before many decades are over the European will be nowhere to be found in the land!

Take the bar. Our bar is being flooded by native pleaders who think themselves able to decide upon any question that comes before them and competent to pass judgment upon the merits of men "whose shoes' latchet they are not worthy to unloose." Their audacity is only equalled by their self-complacency, and would be amusing if it were not mischievous. I well remember a native barrister of this stamp stigmatising the whole bench and bar of Bombay as little better than a set of noodles! God forbid that I should defend the bar—the British bar! least of all the British bar of Bombay. Is there not ——and ——and —— and a host of shining lights who belong not to the wooden-headed majority? Their wisdom is proverbial; their defence is needless. It is not, however, given to everyone, least of all to natives, to understand the general supremacy of Western knowledge, and the native bar will gradually, as we give up asserting our predominance, take the place of the British bar. The excellence of the scholar having been so loudly proclaimed, he will speedily supersede the teacher.

Again, in the medical profession, what a number of raw recruits are let loose yearly. L. M's., —Licensed Murderers! Cannot our illustrious Deans, our learned Syndicates, and the all powerful Senate perceive that their acts are in a manner suicidal as well as murderous. Probably they do, and shut their eyes. It may be only an *argumentum ad hominem*, but to pour broadcast over the land a lot of native practitioners is suicidal to the English doctorhood, since thereby their own practice must be largely diminished! This policy from an æsthetic point of view might not much matter, were it not also a murderous policy from the acknowledged incompetence of the young fledglings. It may be said, "you cannot expect them to be as well informed as English students, and as any rate they are better than the hakims of the country." Perhaps, but I am not sure whether an old fashioned empiricism is not safer and better than the playing with edged-tools of these youngsters. Yet, have they not "passed," and is it to be wondered at that the public believe in their competence? I have heard of fearfully and wonderfully made prescriptions, and I have heard of sudden and startling deaths, and I have not been surprised. In this direction also we are undoubtedly rapidly and unmistakeably loosening our hold on the people of India; our superiority is being superseded by native inferiority and cheapness, and we have nobody to blame but ourselves for allowing the "Brummagem article" to pass. I am aware that a stand against this licensing of incompetence has at different times been made by various members of the medical profession, and of late a greater stringency has prevailed, but the infatuated majority have still too much to say and to do of their good pleasure.

It is the same also in the Civil Engineering Department, though here, perhaps, more than in others, the attainments and capacity for teaching of the teachers has been more unequal. Were it not for our railways, it would hardly be too severe to say that the works by which they must be judged could be generally characterized as expensive "follies."

Of theological influence over the people of India, we have never had any to lose.

It will be said no doubt that in our purely mercantile relations with the East, we still hold our own. Banking and exchange are gradually commending themselves to the notice of a few of the better informed natives, but either the wildest speculation or the most miserable hoarding is the rule, and it will be long ere the advantage and, shall I say, the merit of truthfulness and honesty in business transactions is rightly appreciated by the mercantile native mind.

At all points where we Englishmen have touched the natives of India, where we have attempted to make them like ourselves, we have, I maintain, too generally lowered our standard to that of their average intelligence, and having done so we have next affirmed, or we have acted as if we believed, that this lower standard is as good as our higher standard. The whole thing is a delusion, and the sooner the natives have their minds disabused of the belief the better for everybody.

To retain our hold on India socially and politically, we must have our superiority believed in; and it follows as a natural correlative that if we adopt measures which nullify this belief and lead the natives to think they are every whit as good as we are, the necessity, or at least the advantage to them of our existence in the country ceases, and we shall be supplanted by the very men we have overpraised and *over-passed*. If we would inaugurate a better *régime* in our educational establishments in India we must raise our standard of excellence and cease to pass men for any but subordinate appointments unless they be thoroughly competent—that is to say, competent approximately to an English standard.

Before concluding I would remark, lest I be misunderstood, that whilst protesting strongly against the feeble action of the present ruling majority, I at the same time believe that the general incompetency of the mass of students is solely due to their own incapacity and effeminacy in the worst sense of the word; and not in any degree to ineptitude on the part of their teachers, who constitute as a body the most intelligent part of our community in India. Teachers, however, are not perhaps exempt from occasional mortal weaknesses, and were I not strongly impressed with their innocence in the matter, I would call upon them—or rather I would then even only venture to whisper to them—not to pass men for the sake of making a good show and so illustrating how admirably they have been taught; neither should they pass men because they pertinaciously present themselves for examination. Of course, examiners never do such things, but I have heard it satirically said—

"There was an M. D. of Bombay,
Who was 'plucked' at least twice people say,
The third time—though not a whit better,
He 'got through' *au pied de la lettre*,
This clever M. D. of Bombay!"

VINDEX.

October 17.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have read the sensible letter of "A Parsee" in your issue of to-day. I agree with much that he says, but certainly not with his estimate of the character of the two Parsees whose names he mentions. If he had said they were *not* "able," "moderate," or "philosophic," he would have been much nearer the mark

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF LAHORE.

LAHORE, 17TH OCT.

It is understood that Mr. Chief Justice, Boulnois resigns in December to be succeeded by Mr. Wilkinson, Recorder of Rangoon.

CHOLERA AT PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR, 17TH OCT.

Cholera has disappeared from among the troops. Only two cases have occurred in the city to-day. The health of the troops is now good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, 17TH OCT.

An alliance between Russia and Austria is reported as imminent.

It is also reported that the issue of a Russian National Loan for 300 millions of roubles was decided upon at Lavidia.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

No less than four thousand Cossacks have recently joined the Servian army and more are following.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 14TH OCT.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 15th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 14TH OCT; AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16d.
Exchange on India ..... 1s. 8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84½
4½ per cent. do. 84⅝
5½ per cent. do. 86⅜
Oriental Bank Shares ..... £42-10.
Chartered do. do. ..... £16.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares.. £26-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai..... £28.
Total Coin in the Bank of France .. £83,750,000.
„ Notes in Circulation ..... £101,250,000.
3 per cent, Consols for account .... 95⅞.
5 per cent, French Rente, 1872 .... 106¼.
Bar Silver..... 52½.
The sum of £65,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.
Arrivals.—Siam and Olive.

LONDON, 16TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95½.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 106.
Bar Silver..... 52¾.

WEATHER REPORTS.—17TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5·20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., thermometer 87, barometer 29·91.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 3., thermometer 82, barometer 29·97.

MANGALORE, 10·40 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N., thermometer 84, barometer 29·96.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 87.

LINE REPORTS.—17TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish Line right to Persian Line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

RANGOON, 17TH OCT., 11·50 A.M.

Shoaydagon leaves to-morrow at daylight for Penang.

THE Yarkand Envoy has taken his departure from Simla. The object of his visit has not transpired, but if the shortness of his stay be any indication of want of success the Yarkund Envoy has made a long journey for little purpose.

MR. C. L. TUPPER, of the Punjab Secretariat, is mentioned as Superintendent of the Chumba State in succession to Colonel Blair, who takes furlough at an early date preparatory to retiring from the service.

WE hear that H. E. the Governor, in consequence of the famine in the Deccan, has abandoned his intended visit to Delhi, to be present at the Imperial Assemblage there. If the distress in this Presidency assumes the form it now threatens, the postponement of the proclamation of the title of Empress might be appropriately made to some more convenient season.

THE *Statesman* is very anxious to know who is the editor of the new Madras paper, *The European*, and our contemporary seems to be much vexed because he cannot find out. We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but we have heard that Dr. Browne is the editor, who was at one time in the service of our Municipality and eventually went home, but has since returned and taken up his residence at Madras.

THE Governor of Madras arrived safe at Rangoon on Friday last, after having experienced a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. The *Madras Athenæum* publishes the following telegram from the Marine Department, dated Calcutta 13th instant:—

The Tenasserim arrived at Elephant Point near Rangoon all well this day. Heavy cyclone on the 6th and 7th.

OUR attention has been drawn to the use of the word "underhand" in a letter by "W." in our yesterday's issue, under the heading "The Lord Bishop and the Missionary." The appointment of the Cowley Fathers to Mazagon was made openly by the committee of the S. P. G. in Bombay and was entirely free from the charge of being an "underhand" transaction; and we are sure our correspondent "W." had no desire to give the word the offensive meaning which has, we are told, been attached to it.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 19th September were 15,024, against 12,185 in the previous week. Three hundred and thirty-four deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 505 in the previous week. In the 50 large municipal towns 2,206 deaths were registered, 1,105 being male and 1,101 female, giving a death-rate of 90 per mille of population; 1,357 births were registered, 713 being male and 644 female, giving a birth-rate of 56 per mille of population.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated Rangoon, 14th October, gives some further particulars of the fatal accident at Table Island, Cocos:—"The superintendent of lighthouses, executive engineer, lighthouse-keeper, Woodcock and wife, Messrs. Hernandez, Cruikshank, and Dewet attempted landing. While crossing the bar, the boat capsized. After struggling for a considerable time all reached the shore except Mrs. Woodcock and Dewet. Shortly after reaching the shore the ship's gunner died of exhaustion. The steamer seeing the accident sent a life boat which also capsized, but righted in time to save Woodcock, supported by the lighthouse keeper, Kimbrell, who, bravely swimming, rendered valuable assistance. The bodies are undiscovered. The Recorder yesterday paid a touching tribute to the memory of Dewet."

No forward postage is now charged on overland letters or book packets received in India and redirected from one station to another, nor is there any difference in the mode of treatment of a cover whether it be reposted or redirected. The following instructions as regards reposted articles are now acted on:—"Covers, of which delivery is actually effected, if redirected and committed to the post or returned to the P. O. peon who brings them without having been opened, are treated as redirected articles, the postage chargeable for further transmission being at prepaid rates only." This of course applies not only to letters posted in India but also to overland covers, and thus people whose movements are uncertain can have their letters, &c., addressed to agents and forwarded on without any extra charge whatever, which is certainly a great boon.

THE *Pioneer* makes the following piteous lamentation at the tail end of an article on Cabul news:—"Lord Lytton has brought to the treatment of his foreign affairs a greater love of secresy—fostered by his diplomatic training—than any previous Viceroy has ever displayed before. We take it that he will soon be adopting measures in connection with foreign policy which must from their nature become public; but up to the last moment the official veil will conceal them, and the Government thus loses altogether the advantage of feeling the pulse of its public before hand." The fact, probably, is that instead of selling scraps of news for a few rupees to the *Pioneer* as heretofore, the officials at the Indian Foreign Office have been prevented from increasing their funds in that way. "Judicious profusion" on the part of the *Pioneer* no longer has power to corrupt, but whenever news of general public interest is to be announced the principal journals in India will doubtless receive it jointly and at the same time.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following particulars of the death of the late Director of Public Instruction in Bengal:—"Mr. H. Woodrow, late Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, whose sudden death we announced in our issue of the 12th, had been visiting Darjeeling for a few weeks. On the evening of the 10th, he left his house apparently in his usual health, but shortly afterwards feeling unwell he returned home, and went to bed. He complained of a pain in his chest, but neither his wife, nor the other persons in the house, one of whom was a physician, anticipated or suspected any danger. Before dawn on the 11th he left his bed feeling a difficulty in breathing, had the windows of the room thrown open, and after a few seconds of heavy breathing expired. It is said that not long ago, before he left England to return to India from furlough, a London physician told him that his heart was diseased; but apparently it was thought that with care his life was as safe in that respect in this country as at home. Mr. Woodrow was in the habit of walking a great deal at Darjeeling. Such exercise on hilly ground, and at an elevation of 7,000 feet, was doubtless injurious to him. He was a most amiable, generous, kind-hearted man, a universal favourite, as those who knew him best now testify sorrowing."

THE number of candidates for the matriculation examination at Madras this year is nearly 2,500; this is the largest number of applicants for examination ever known in any Indian University. There is a large amount of humbug in the arrangements for these examinations, the object of the candidates being, apparently, to obtain the very empty distinction of being candidates for the matriculation examination. Whether they pass or not is, probably, never thought to be of much consequence; the small social superiority which the most untettered youth claims when he has entered his name as a candidate being just the sort of gratification which his conceit and arrogance suggest to him. As soon as ever the names of the candidates have been registered the school classes are abandoned, and a system of cramming is adopted with the hope that success may be achieved. One of the schoolmasters in the Madras Presidency writes as follows to the *Madras Journal of Education*:—

> The applications have been sent in, and the consequence is that our classes are getting empty again. The whole system is rotten. Punctuality and regularity are worth all the cramming in the world, yet the Madras University take no regard of these weighty matters, and one needs to find out what a lad has crammed up. No good can come of the system till a boy shall be refused admission to the examinations unless he can produce a certificate of having attended a regularly organized class 200 days in a year. The cases of private students, except masters, need not be taken into account at all."

THE printer of a Telegu newspaper, known as the *Swadesi*, was fined Rs. 50 by the District Munsiff for publishing in his paper an article criticising the proceedings of a meeting held at Burhampore by some of the native inhabitants for the purpose of enquiring into the management and working of the funds of pagodas and religious endowments. The meeting, according to the report given, was held in a most disorderly fashion; the members did not elect their chairman, and according to the *Swadesi* the whole affair resembled a scene in a fish-market. Nine days after these strictures appeared in the paper with regard to the meeting, the printer was sent for by the District Munsiff and was told that he was fined Rs. 200 for publishing an article in his paper about a meeting at which the Munsiff was one of the chief speakers. This fine was subsequently reduced to Rs. 50, when this high and mighty functionary was told that a reverend gentleman was the publisher and editor of the paper. No District Munsiff could order any person's attendance at his Court without a summons, and in this case no process was issued. He called upon the printer of the *Swadesi* to appear before him and levied the fine. Now if this cannot be characterised as a high-handed proceeding, we fail to see what else it is. The defendant, if such the printer of the Telegu paper may be called, was *ordered* to appear and was fined. The case is to be heard on appeal by the District Judge, and it will be interesting to know what that official will think of the case.

COLONEL WALTON, of the Calcutta Volunteers, has been appointed to the command of the Volunteer Battalion which is to be formed from detachments of the several volunteer corps throughout India and embodied at Delhi at the Imperial Assemblage. Captain Fitzroy Stephen, Rifle Brigade, is appointed staff officer of the corps. These selections will give much satisfaction. Colonel Walton has for years worked hard for the Calcutta Volunteers, and in spite of many obstacles has succeeded in bringing his corps to a high state of efficiency in drill and shooting as well as numbers. He is highly esteemed by all ranks, and there are few public men in Calcutta more popular than the "old Colonel." Captain Stephen was for some years Inspector and Adjutant of the East Indian Railway Volunteers, and by his genial, pleasing manner endeared himself to the whole corps. He organised the E. I. Railway Volunteers, and with much trouble and constant labour brought the corps on in drill and discipline till it is now considered to be one of the finest body of volunteers in India. When compelled to leave, on his regiment going home, Captain Stephen carried with him the praise and good will of every officer and member, throughout the railway, from Calcutta to Delhi. It is a great advantage to volunteers preparing to proceed to Delhi to know that two such officers as Colonel Walton and Captain Fitzroy Stephen will be at their head, and that these officers will spare themselves no trouble in doing all that is possible to make things comfortable and pleasant during the week in camp.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day on the Gymkhana ground between an eleven of the Gymkhana and the Bombay Union Cricket Club, being a return of the match which the Gymkhana won in July last. Play is to commence punctually at 10·30. The following are the names of the Gymkhana eleven:—

W. Lang, Esq.	F. Hore, Esq.
C. F. Alban, Esq.	J. Moore, Esq.
H. T. Mackenzie, Esq.	W. E. Young, Esq.
M. R. Wyer, Esq.	L. R. W. Forrest, Esq.
C. Gray, Esq.	C. A. W. Cameron, Esq.
C. Young, Esq.	

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Court on Friday last, before Mr. Justice Melvill and delegates, a suit was heard in which Perozbaee, woman, petitioned for divorce on the ground of her husband's (Hormusjee Cursetjee Buggywalla's) adultery with a Mahomedan woman, named Fatma. Mr. Jehangir appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the respondent. Nine witnesses were called for the petitioner, among whom were her own mother, two of her co-tenants, and others. Their statements showed that respondent had deserted his wife for the last eight years, during which period she had been living under her mother's protection. On two occasions, petitioner went uninvited to her husband's house, when he preferred a false charge against her of stealing a ten rupee currency note and turned her out of the house. Respondent never offered to take his wife to live with him during the period she was living with her mother; but he had been living with Fatma, woman. The case has been adjourned for further hearing.

HARD TIMES.—We regret to hear that upwards of twenty mechanics, fitters, and others, working at the Powder Works at Kirkee, were thrown out of employ last week, in consequence of there being no work for them.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 17.

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.—Mr. Gerard Norman, the Collector of Poona, proceeded to Seroor yesterday. We hear that a dispute has arisen between the grain dealers there, and the men of the Poona Horse, owing to the grain dealers having raised the price of grain.—*Id.*

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—Last Sunday afternoon two firework shops in Aditwar Pait, in front of the Fudkeea's Wada, exploded. The damage is estimated to be about Rs. 150. If it was not extinguished by the timely assistance of the neighbours the Fudkeea's Wada would have been destroyed by fire.—*Id.*

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN DHOND AND GOOLBURGA.—We are informed by a gentleman who travelled recently between Dhond and Goolburga that the state of the country is most deplorable, not a piece of land is seen covered with grass, but the whole country was observed barren and uncultivated, owing to their being no fall of rain either on this side, or the other side of Sholapoor. At Goolburga the fall of rain during the monsoon was thirteen inches; the usual fall of rain there is between 26 and 30 inches Goolburga looks forward to the setting in of the South East monsoon, which commences next month and expects a good fall of rain.—*Id.*

THE FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.—We understand that Government has ordered the Irrigation Department to press on the works in connection with the extension of the canal from the Khurrackwasla Dam to Indapoor, so as to give employment to as many hands as possible, and consequently Mr. Joyner, of the Irrigation Department, has left this for the districts to carry out the orders of Government. There is no doubt that a very large number of people will be employed on the canal works by Mr. Joyner, and thus relieve poor sufferers. We further understand that the Bombay Government have requested the Imperial Government to place at their disposal one million of rupees to enable them to carry out relief works.—*Id.*

EXECUTION OF THE MOMBADAVIE MURDERER.

THE sentence of death passed by Sir Charles Sargent, Judge, at the last Criminal Sessions, on Jetha Ramchunder, a Bunnia, for the murder of a boy, named Tribhowan Lalldas, in August last, was carried into effect outside the County Jail, Oomercarry, yesterday morning. The crime of which the prisoner was found guilty, and for which he was sentenced to be hanged, was one of as cowardly and cold-blooded a character as has ever come under public notice in Bombay. There was not a single extenuating circumstance in the whole affair, the plain fact being that the condemned man deliberately enticed a child of seven or eight years of age away from his play-fellows and murdered him in cold blood with the object of stealing a few paltry ornaments that the little fellow, after the fashion of Hindoo children, wore on his neck, arms and legs. Jetha Ramchunder was originally ordered to be executed along with the other man who expiated a double crime (he murdered his wife and mother-in-law), on the same spot ten days ago; but a number of his friends and caste people sent a petition to Government in his favour, and the final event in his case was postponed. No one could suppose for a moment that the prayer of the petition to reprieve the prisoner would be granted, but what was probably the real object of the petitioners was obtained, viz:—that his execution should be deferred in order that he might not be hanged in company with his fellow murderer, a shoemaker and a man of lower caste. The prisoner himself, who had previously admitted his guilt, after the sending of the petition changed his plea and stoutly asseverated his innocence, which he continued to maintain to the end. Perhaps a larger crowd than ever attended an execution on that spot before assembled to see him hanged, and when he appeared on the drop and his head, covered by the white cap, showed above the screen that had been erected round the scaffold, some expression of feeling was manifested. A strong body of police, however, was in attendance, and no attempt at disorder was made. Within the enclosure, besides the jail officials, (including Mr. Lake, the Superintendent), were Dr. Blaney, the Sheriff, Mr. Vandersteen, Deputy Sheriff, and the representatives of the local press. The prisoner, as he emerged from his cell and stood to hear read the warrant for his execution and the Government answer to the petition, setting forth that no sufficient reason had been shown for interference with the sentence of the Court, showed signs of the confinement and suspense having told upon his health. He appeared to be ugly and miserable a specimen of humanity as ever walked. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is an admirable saying for general adaptation, but of such a man, whether living or dead, what good can be spoken? When the documents authorising his immediate execution had been read to him, he was led, without making any reply, on to the scaffold, and the rope having been duly adjusted by the hangman the drop fell. The man struggled violently for a moment or two, but he died quickly, all signs of life having fled within five minutes from the dull thud which announced the fall of the drop. The body was allowed to hang for an hour according to custom, and was then cut down and made over to the dead man's friends for disposal according to the rites of their caste and religion.

HINDOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the mill premises, Byculla Flats, on the 13th instant, to receive the directors' report and audited accounts, to declare a dividend, to elect directors, and appoint auditors for the ensuing year. Mr. Damodhur Thakursey was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report being read, a desultory discussion took place, in which some of the shareholders contended that the sum of Rs. 11,965, lost by the mehta, Purshotum Hurrukchund, while on his way to deposit it at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, should be made good by the secretaries and treasurers. Mr. Thakurdas Atmaram, the company's solicitor, explained that the secretaries and treasurers were not by law bound to recoup the amount. The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Bezonjee, and resolved, That the report of the directors and the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1876, be and are hereby passed and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Shariff Salay Mahomed, seconded by Mr. Runchordas Narrotumdas, and carried unanimously, That a dividend of Rs. 120 per whole and Rs. 30 per quarter share be paid to the registered holders of shares on and after Wednesday, the 25th October, 1876, and that Rs. 40,000 be carried to the credit of the reserve fund account.

Proposed by Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas, seconded by Mr. Pranjee Thackersey, and carried unanimously, That Messrs. Vundrawandas Ramjee and Cursondas Hulloo, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company for the current year.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Kaikushro, seconded by Mr. Hargovundas Khooshaldas, and carried unanimously, That Messrs. Framjee Tamoojee and Fuckeerjee Muncherjee be appointed auditors of the company for the year 1876-77, at a remuneration of Rs. 159 each.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

At the conclusion of the above proceedings, the meeting resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting, with the same Chairman, when the following special resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Goradhundas Parshotumdas, seconded by Mr. Vundrawundas Ramjee, and carried, That the capital of the company be increased from Rs. 8,75,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 by the issue of 125 whole shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to meet the cost of proposed additional 6,200 mule spindles and accessories, and to wipe off partly the present debt incurred in cost of the present machinery and buildings.

Proposed by Mr. Shariff Salay Mahomed, seconded by Mr. Pairaj Tarachund, and carried unanimously, That the directors be and are hereby authorized to dispose of the said 125 new shares in such manner as may be most conducive to the interest of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Chutoorbhoy Purshotum, seconded by Mr. Nathoobhoy Ramjee, and carried unanimously, That the holders of these 125 new shares be entitled to all the profits and emolaments accruing hereafter to the company and to vote in respect thereof in the same manner as the holders of original shares in the company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and treasurers, for discharging their respective duties in a satisfactory manner.

DIVINE SERVICE.

A Second Service of Song will be held D V. at the Dockyard Road Hall, (top of hill leading to Mazagon Bunder) on Thursday, Oct 26, at ½ to 8 p.m.

To prevent overcrowding admission will be by ticket (free) to be had at Tract Society Depôt, Esplanade, and at the Hall from 10 to 5 daily. Only 400 will be issued.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided, and the other members present were:—Sir Frank Souter, Lt.-Col. Hancock, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1877.

The Municipal Commissioner said—I have made out a statement to show the alterations made by the Town Council in the Budget. First, the Income. To the original estimate of Rs. 29,11,000, add increase on Town Duties Rs. 31,000, making Rs. 29,42,000. Then to that sum add estimated savings in all departments, as compared with last year, Rs. 59,000, making Rs. 29,67,000; and to that add Rs. 7,17,000 open balance, and you get a total of Rs. 30,84,000 to be substituted for Rs. 30,28,000. Then, take the expenditure. The original estimate was Rs. 30,63,255, and the alterations made were,—in the Collection Department, an increase of Rs. 1,300, and in the Health Department, an increase of Rs 4,434; or a total increase of Rs. 5,434; in the Markets and Slaughter Houses Department a decrease of Rs. 5,000; in the Engineer's Department, a decrease of Rs. 15,838; and in the interest payable on the debts, a decrease of Rs. 1,17,575, or a total decrease of Rs. 1,38,493. Deducting from Rs. 1,38,493, the total increase of Rs. 5,434, a net decrease is left on the original estimate of Rs. 1,33,062. The expenditure, as revised accordingly, instead of Rs. 30,53,255, will be Rs. 29,20,193, to which the final cash balance of Rs. 1,34,000 must be added, making Rs. 30,64,193, so that for the statement in my notes on the Budget presented to the Council before the estimates were considered, the following figures ought to be substituted:—Income, Rs. 30,84,000; total expenditure, Rs. 30,64,193; estimated surplus, 19,807, or say Rs. 20 000, without making any allowance for new works. Then if the Town Council proposed to provide for any new works, there are four ways in which that may be done. The Council would probably not be inclined to add more than about Rs. 1,00,000 to the expenditure, and that sum might be raised, either by adding one per cent. to the house-rate, which will give Rs. 98,000, or say Rs. 1,00,000; by adding one per cent to the police-rate, which will also give Rs. 98,000, or say Rs. 1,00,000; by adding one per cent. to the water-rate, which will give Rs. 98,000, or say Rs. 1,00,000; or by adding one per cent. to the tax on ghee, which will give Rs. 66,000. If the Council agree to either of these courses, they will have the surplus Rs. 20,000 *plus* either Rs. 1,00,000 by an increase of the house-rate, the police-rate, or the water-rate, or Rs. 66,000 by an increase of the tax on ghee. They will therefore be able to provide either Rs. 95,000 or Rs. 1,20,000 for any new works, assuming that the Council intend to impose any new taxation for making new works. The new works I have selected from the list I read last week, as being the most pressing, are—

The completion of the new Dhobies' Ghat, for which Rs. 20,000 will be required. This work is necessary, and we are pledged to it.

The filling in of Alfred Road cemetery, for which Rs. 5,000 are required.

The completion of the road from the Parell Road to the De Lisle Road, in regard to which the G. I. P. Railway Company have frequently complained to me that there is no road to their new station at Chinchpooly. For the work of completing the whole road Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 would be necessary, but we might be able to make a cutcha road, but one quite effectual for carrying the entire traffic from the station to the Parell Road, at a cost of Rs. 11,000, and that is what I recommend.

The carrying out of a carefully prepared scheme of Mr. Braham's for pumping the Flats dry from the Love Grove Pumping Station during the monsoon, at a cost of Rs. 26,500 for one year's pumping.

The next item was the carrying out of Mr. Braham's scheme for draining the Girgaum district into Back Bay, for which would probably be required a sum of Rs. 20,000 to be paid by the Municipality.

Dr. Blaney thought Mr. Braham's scheme for draining the Flats was a most admirable one, the carrying out of which would be greatly advantageous to the town.

Dr. Cook said he thought this scheme suggested one of the very cheapest possible means the Town Council could adopt for improving the health of the city.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said—It is, I think, useless discussing the merits of the different new schemes and works before we have ascertained the feeling of this Council whether or not they are prepared to recommend to the Corporation any additional taxation, without which the new works proposed will have either to be dropped altogether or postponed. I think the general feeling is against any such additional taxation. We cannot but admit that many of the new works, proposed by the Municipal Commissioner for execution in next year are very useful for promoting the health and comfort of this town; and we should indeed have been very happy to undertake them if our means had permitted our doing so. We have already given unmistakable proofs of our earnest desire for promoting the welfare of this town by the numerous new works we have already executed during the last three years since the new municipal *régime* has been in existence under the new Act. I have only to refer you to page 10 of the notes for 1876-77, appended by the Municipal Commissioner to the Budget now under consideration, and you will there find at one glance that this Council and the Corporation have spent entirely from their revenue no less a sum than 57 lacs during the past 3 years, or about 19 lacs and forty thousand rupees every year on an average. In 1874, we spent Rs. 23,000, in 1875 Rs. 1,55,000 and in 1876 Rs. 2,35,000,—altogether Rs. 423,000. Surely, it is our earnest desire not to let the next year pass without doing more than this. We only ask to provide means for carrying them out. But, gentlemen, the year 1877 seems to be beset with many unforeseen difficulties. The trade of the town is altogether discouraging and with no immediate prospect of revival, the adverse exchange between India and England having rendered it worse than ever. This adverse state of exchange has made the imperial revenue suffer so considerably that the Government of India has had to issue orders to all departments not only to stop all new works, but to economize their general administration with the greatest economy possible; and owing to such orders from the Supreme Government, the Bombay Government have had to carry them, it seems, into effect by intimating to us the other day that they would not give us the full speed assistance in the distribution for next year. This was, be it remarked, nothing like stopping a new work, but ignoring a liability, which in all justice and fairness they were bound to meet. If the Imperial Government has shown its desire to observe economy in the expenditure, we should have expected that this local Government, as the more immediate representative of the people of Bombay, in whose hands the local finances were entrusted, would have followed suit. But, gentlemen, the year 1877 seems to be beset with many unforeseen difficulties. The trade of the town is altogether discouraging and with no immediate prospect of revival, the adverse exchange between India and England having rendered it worse than ever. This adverse state of exchange has made the imperial revenue suffer so considerably that the Government of India has had to issue orders to all departments not only to stop all new works, but to economize their general administration with the greatest economy possible; and owing to such orders from the Supreme Government, the Bombay Government have had to carry them, it seems, into effect by intimating to us the other day that they would not give us the full speed assistance in the distribution for next year. This was, be it remarked, nothing like stopping a new work, but ignoring a liability, which in all justice and fairness they were bound to meet. If the Imperial Government has shown its desire to observe economy in the expenditure, we should have expected that this local Government, as the more immediate representative of the people of Bombay, in whose hands the local finances were entrusted, would have followed suit. But, gentlemen, the year 1877 seems to be beset with many unforeseen difficulties. The famine had but a very remote connection indeed with this city, so remote that it would not influence the Municipal Budget even one pie. He had no desire to press the householders of Bombay, whose friend he had always been, and whose interest he would support by every legitimate means in his power; and as the proposer of the motion to increase this tax, he had acted for the public good, pure and simple, and for no other reason. What he proposed now would be for the permanent good of the city, as the Municipal Commissioner, than whom no man knew Bombay better, would be able to tell them. In conclusion, Dr. Blaney urged that the year 1877, in which Her Majesty the Queen was about to honour India by assuming the title of Empress of India, should not be a year in which the Corporation of Bombay should fall off in their work and decline to sanction any expenditure for the improvement of the town.

Mr. Pedder said an immense amount of good had been done in Bombay during the last twenty years, but there still remained a great deal more to be done. Hitherto the Council and Corporation, by his advice, had acted on the principle of carrying out necessary improvements little by little year by year; and he hoped the observance of the principle would not be discontinued this year. The increase proposed was only about 3 per cent. on the whole income, and though he did not say some people would not feel it, he thought they ought not to object to make so trifling a sacrifice.

Mr. Raghunath Khote wished to ask the Municipal Commissioner, if the proposed addition of 1 per cent to the police rate was 3 per cent. of the total income of the city, what was the percentage of the lakh of rupees Government had withdrawn from contributing to the cost of the Bombay police on the total income of the Bombay Presidency?

Mr. Pedder—I cannot tell you.

Mr. Raghunath said he believed it was a very small proportion; and yet Government had thought fit to make that the first item to cut out of their expenditure.

The Chairman said he was sure every member of the Council would join in extreme regret at the loss of that lakh of rupees.

The question was then put to the vote, and the amendment was lost by seven votes to four.

On the question of the Town Duties, Mr. Raghunath said he would move, in reference to the Commissioner's suggestion to increase the tax upon ghee, that that tax should remain as it is.

Dr. Blaney—I beg to give notice that I will oppose any increase of the tax upon ghee whoever moves it.

It was decided that the tax should remain at its present rate.

The other items of income were all confirmed without any alteration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement:—4·35 square yards at No. 71, Cavel Street, from Kamajee Jeejeejee at Rs. 5 per yard. 49·28 ditto at No. 23 Chinch Bunder, 1st Row, from Bhanjee Megjee at Rs. 20 per yard. 5·10 ditto, at Nos. 61 and 62 Camatesepoora, 14th street from Ashana Dhunoo, at Rs. 5 per yard.

An application was read from Bhayabaee, widow of Mahadoo Bhawoo, late a turn-cook in the Water Works Department, for a gratuity on account of her husband's service of eleven years. Rs. 275 were granted her.

The Council then adjourned.

INDIAN EXRACTS.

THE "CAWDOR CASTLE."

[NARRATIVE BY ONE OF THE CREW.]

THE S.S. Cawdor Castle, Captain J. Greig, left Calcutta at 6 A.M. of the 6th instant, with a full cargo of rice for Point de Galle and Colombo, her draught of water being 24 feet aft, and 23 feet forward, and proceeded to Garden Reach, arriving there at 7-30 A.M., at which place the Harbour Pilot left the ship and Mr. Symond, Sea Pilot, took charge. About 1 P.M. we weighed anchor, proceeded down the river at full speed, and at 5 P.M. anchored off Fisherman's Point. The weather had been squally with passing showers of rain, but all buoys and beacons were visible. During the night it rained heavily at intervals. At 6 A.M. on the 7th instant we again weighed anchor and again proceeded down the river at full speed; about 3-55 P.M. the Pilot sent word to the engineers that we should soon be coming to anchor, and a few minutes before four all hands were at their stations. All proceeded well until off Kedgeree, when, in the act of turning the steamer round with port-helm, to come to anchor,—a very strong ebb tide running at the time, the weather a little hazy, but the buoys quite visible,—the ship took the ground, and, in the course of a minute, rolled over on her port broadside, until the port foryardarm took the ground. This was about 4-20 P.M., the engines at the time were going full speed ahead, but the moment the first shock was felt, they were stopped and reversed to full speed astern. Fortunately we were close to shore, the Captain warned the Pilot that the ship was out of the west line of buoys and begged him to stop the engines and go astern, but he replied that there was plenty of room, and that the steamer was coming round very well. The Captain also pointed out to him that it appeared to be shallow water on the starboard bow, but the Pilot replied by simply saying that if it was shallow water he would stop.

As the steamer rolled over, the struggle for life began. Those that were fortunate enough to be on the starboard side of the ship at the time, climbed upon the bulwarks, and as the ship rolled to port they walked to starboard until they reached the starboard bilge of the ship; the other hands, unfortunately, were thrown into the sea, and the water which was tearing along the portside of the decks, smashing away the portboats, pouring down the engine-room, sky light, forecastle hatch and ventilators, and filling all the houses on the deck. Ropes and life buoys were thrown overboard away from the starboard bilge, and by dint of Government of the police contribution. (Applause.) The blame and odium therefore may be fairly laid at the door of the Bombay Government. I should have perhaps supported some additional taxation, but with the prospect of a bad harvest, and the famine and relief works in our neighbourhood, with the sad prospect of high prices that must rule for all necessaries of life in this town and elsewhere, I must confess my inability to see my way how any additional taxation either on house property or in town duties could be levied without inflicting hardship on the poor as well as the rich, who are already burdened with this, that, or the other drain on their resources.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee observed before any proposition was made for increase in taxation that it was the worst year in which such a proposal could be made. As far as he was able to ascertain he could tell the Council that the Corporation or the public of Bombay will not hear for a moment of any increase in taxation and the project of carrying out new works from revenue raised by additional taxation would as a matter of course fall through. He thought the Chairman should ascertain whether the Council were prepared to sanction any increase in taxation, before considering the new works proposed.

The Chairman thought they ought not to consider what the Corporation might do. It was for them to recommend what they considered right, and leave to the Corporation the responsibility of rejecting it.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said the Council could not recommend new works to be carried out without finding means for them.

Lt. Col. Hancock—I must say my opinion is very much in accordance with Mr. Raghunath Khote's. (Hear, hear.) I think we can hardly tax the town further.

Sir Frank Souter said that if the appreciation of the present Dewalee was any indication of the condition and feeling of the people, it did not seem advisable to increase taxation. He had never during many years seen such a poor show of lights and so few people in the streets on the occasion of the observance of the Dewalee festival, and on inquiring the cause from several people, he had been told it was because the people were all so poor. (Hear, hear.)

Lt. Col. Hancock said no doubt there was a good deal of poverty. The Doobies' Ghat must be carried out. This was not a new work for the next year, but would be already in progress.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said two-thirds of Bombay were mortgaged now.

The Chairman said he did not take the gloomy view of affairs that Mr. Khote did. Although there was a good deal of distress in other parts of the Presidency, that would not affect the price of grain in Bombay.

Mr. Khote said the price of bajree in Bombay had increased from 16 to 13 seers per rupee.

The Chairman said that in Burma and Bengal, whence the food eaten by the poor in Bombay was brought in large quantities, there had been unusually plenteous crops, and the distress up-country need not affect the price of grain in Bombay one pie.

Mr. Pedder said he understood there was a very large crop in the Central Provinces. Mr. Pedder then read some other items in the list of proposed new works, the cost of which he said would raise the total to Rs. 86,000. That was on the assumption that they raised Rs. 66,000 by an increase of the tax on ghee. If they adopted the larger increase on house-rent, police-tax or water-rate they might devote the extra money to carrying out a scheme Mr. Braham had drawn up for the drainage of Malabar Hill. They could not undertake the whole scheme in one year, as it would cost upwards of Rs. 80,000, but they might divide it into sections, and spend Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 on it during each of two or three years.

The Council then proceeded to discuss the items of income in the Budget.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, it was resolved that the house-rate should remain as it is.

The Municipal Commissioner suggested that an increase of one per cent should be added to the police rate. If he had a vote in the Council that was what he should propose.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that the police-rate be left as it is.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney thought this rate ought to bear a fairer proportion to the expenditure, and he proposed as an amendment that the police-rate should be increased from two to three per cent.

Mr. Mathew seconded the amendment.

Dr. Cook thought the police-rate ought to pay the expenses to meet which it was levied, and supported the amendment. If it did so, they would have money left to devote to necessary improvements, and would not be placed in the humiliating position of not being able to perform their duty in protecting the public health. The police-rate was an occupier's rate, and would not fall on the landlords.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee said the police-rate was not an occupier's rate and did fall on the owners of property.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen was of opinion that it was not advisable to increase the tax.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that in a year of financial difficulties they should observe a policy of retrenchment and should refrain from additional taxation to provide for any new works. They should not put fresh taxes on people who were already not in a prosperous state and who already complained very bitterly of the heaviness of municipal taxation.

Dr. Blaney said the question was whether they should have any improvements or not, whether, in fact, the Council should do its duty or should abdicate its functions and go to sleep for a year. There had been during the last twelve months in the history of the Corporation sufficient to convince any man who had studied municipal finances closely, that there was before them, in connection with the water supply and in regard to improvements connected with the health of the city, an immense work looming in the distance; and if they were to reject everything now and sit helplessly doing nothing during the next year, by the year following or the year after that they would be throwing a heavy burden all at once on the city—a burden more than it could bear, and yet an unavoidable burden which it must bear. It was no use for him to endeavour to show what was the actual state of trade in

THE AMENITIES OF OUR YOUTH.

(The World.)

The present season of the year is one especially favourable for the study of the ways, the amenities, and interests of the youth of England. They are to be found everywhere bent on errands as various as their types of existence are multiform. In railway-carriages, *en route* from one country house or race-meeting or watering-place to another, on board steamers, at seaside resorts, for the matter of that, in the thoroughfares of London itself, the young man of the period inevitably confronts one. Sometimes his attire and his general appearance are suggestive of the slang of fastness, sometimes of that slang which is equally decisive and pronounced—the slang of priggishness. His physical stature is what it has always been; he may not take pleasure in quite the same pursuits as those which delighted his forefathers, but he is no milksop; he is, in a word, a healthy specimen of moderately muscular humanity, with an insipid countenance, a habit of vacuous staring, and an addiction to cigarettes which has caused continental critics already to condemn him as effeminate. His two weak points are generally his deficiency, not so much of intellectual as of commonly intelligent interests; an utter absence of all sense of the humorous; and a tendency to pursuits which, in their boisterous and rampant form, contrast strangely with the artificial impassiveness of demeanour which the *jeunesse dorée* aims at preserving. It may be questioned whether the athletic young Christian, as he is depicted by Charles Kingsley or Mr. Thomas Hughes, who is a happy compromise between a pedant and a prize-fighter, who is supposed to possess in an eminent degree that sanity of constitution which is the crown of all excellence, and who, while he enjoys nothing more upon occasion than a night-attack on poachers, is an earnest politician and a deep historical thinker, really exists. The happy mean between the vapid and pretentious disciple of intellectual culture and the young gentleman to whom the extreme limits of life are club on one hand and a race-course on the other, is a product of our nineteenth-century civilisation seldom to be met with. The same phenomenon which we have in literature stares us in the face among our youth. The books that are written nowadays either make an intolerable pretence of scientific knowledge and philosophic insight, or are else flippant and frivolous to the point of contempt. The tweed suits which are now popular either conceal a mass of muscular inanity or a compression into a limited space of a maximum of intellectual conceit. Look where we will, we find the same absence of that genuine, unaffected, unforced reality which is the traditional attribute of an English lad, and which is the most attractive gift that youth can boast.

The manners and the tastes of our young men are suggestive either of the slang of the music-hall and the false geniality of the stage or of the prim and artificial air of that special class of Foreign Office clerk whom Thackeray has immortalised in his character of Ranville Ranville. There are the bluster and the foppery, the mien and the habit which are an imitation of the comic singer, and those which recall the hollow arts of the small intriguer who fancies himself a diplomatist. The Jolly Nash has his votaries, and so has Machiavelli or Talleyrand. In either case it is not an original product which one contemplates, but a reproduction. There is about it nothing that is fresh; nothing that is not odious. The youth of the period endeavours to emulate the rakish ways of the medical student of Albert Smith, and talks the affectionate *argot* of low comedians, mock Falstaffs, and victims to that moral disease in its incipient stage which Dickens happily denominated dry rot in men; or he prattles official slang, and he affects the profound ways of a Cabinet Minister in embryo. He is a swaggering dullard, or he is a mincing and mysterious exquisite. He has no doubt the courage of his race; he may have the same fine sense of honour as his forefathers; but we do not think he has the objection to button your gloves for you—why not? She will put a rose into your coat, and will remember which rose you like best. She will take your arm on the gravel, and sit beside you in the arbour. If your flirtation with her has advanced but a little way, she will openly lay little plots for eluding mamma's vigilance at the picnic, and will beg to sit beside you on the box of the drag. She loves to practise dancing steps with your arm round her waist, and will let you correct her sketches over her shoulder. Unconscious of there being anything odd about it, she will go out with you to see the moon, and will laugh heartily as you tempt her to defy the summons of the prayer-bell. In all this she may not have the slightest wish to catch you; and, when you propose to her, she has not the vaguest idea whether she is in love with you or not. Probably she is startled to hear you talk of such a thing, and, if you ask her directly, will refuse you without hesitation; but the chances are that before you have been long absent she finds her error, and repents when it is too late. Once you break away, her influence is gone in all probability; but, should you return to your devotion, she will accept you at once, and will confide to you without hesitation that she is quite surprised to find how much she likes love-making. But the country innocent is exposed oftentimes to a different kind of danger in matrimony. She is very likely to accept the first offer she gets, and to marry a man merely because she is asked to do so. A short acquaintance suffices for such a match. She is as indifferent to her lover as she can be to a man who has paid her the compliment of wishing to make her his wife, and she surrenders herself without a second thought. Her life must afterwards be full of strange awakenings but unless, when she knows what love is, she should fail to fall in love with her husband, it need not be an unhappy one. The married innocent is not so much exposed as her unmarried sister to the wiles of Satan, and may continue to carry about with her to the end of her life some fragrance of the paradise from which she came out.

That the modern father should bring up his daughters in this kind of way is very marvellous. He must know that the isolation of the country life cannot last for ever; that, indeed, it is not desirable it should do so. Such a father would cry out in horror at the idea of teaching his girls the most rudimentary principles of physiology, and would be shocked to find that they read *Adam Bede*. Yet he cannot guard them from the knowledge of the village or parish gossip, and any newspaper may reveal to them all the abominations of our social life. If he can keep them from curiosity as well as from scandal, and can Bowdlerize the Bible and English History as well as Shakespeare, it is well. But if he succeeds in this all but impossible task, it is only to leave them exposed to temptations of which they know nothing, bound hand and foot by an ignorance of vice. When it is presented to them, they do not recognize it, and fall into any trap that may be laid for them. When the parental care is withdrawn, they are without any safeguard. They can have no conscience about breaking commandments of whose meaning they are ignorant; and every one knows among the circle of his fast acquaintances young ladies who, having been brought up in the strictest of family circles, welcome emancipation with an ardour which is incompatible with dignity, or even with true purity. Ignorance is not principle, nor, on the other hand, is knowledge guilt; but it is too late to inculcate virtue when the pleasantness of wickedness has been inadvertently tasted. Once the passions have been aroused, it is ridiculous to talk of abstract virtue, and there is nothing for it but to fall back on prudence. Such are the morals taught, without intending it, by parents who fancy that ignorance and innocence go hand in hand. Ladies who visit the poor and nurse the sick are not the less models of purity and true innocence. They are not ignorant of the misery, and even the vice, of those to whom they are so kind. They go through it unscathed, not even the smell of fire has passed upon them. But to reach their elevation it is necessary that the modern and, so to speak, bucolic ideal of innocence should have been cast aside. It is not for all to nurse or visit. But no woman can be the worse for a comprehension of the wickedness of vulgar vice, any more than for sympathy with pain and want. A little knowledge on forbidden subjects is not, in the nature of things, to be kept out of young minds. The gossip of the nursery sets little minds speculating and reveals many things they need never know. It would be better if children could be kept free from all contamination; but where is that possible? Certainly not where they are left to the society of servants, who, let them be ever so moral and proper themselves, have minds and relations as to whom morality is a laughing-stock. As they grow older their heads are filled with longing wonder to pry into the mysteries of life. That secrets have been carefully kept from them they know, but that they have no notion of their true nature. Their ideas of immorality are confined to lying, stealing, disobedience, impiety, and such like. Of the ordinary sins of society they know nothing, and there is no occasion that they should know anything positive. There is no need to give a young person the Newgate Calendar in order to make him or her avoid the crimes depicted therein. But a very different kind of knowledge might very well be supplied to them—knowledge that would not injure their purity in the least, but in reality strengthen and guard it. The sins of young people are more often sins of ignorance than of wilfulness. They do not know what they are doing; and so when temptation comes to them they fall an easy prey, and the annals of our social life are enriched year by year with the stories of young people gone astray who never intended, even to the last, to go astray, and whose faults are are caused rather by an excessive than by a deficient innocence. We do not wish to see our girls brought up anatomists or lawyers, but it may be questioned whether we are right in keeping them quite in the dark until they are ready to be launched into the full light of modern life to find their way for themselves, dazzled and confused by what they see around them. It may be a question whether, for the sake of securing the very transient charm of modern innocence—a charm only accordant with extreme youth—it is worth while to expose our children to the dangerous results of that blind ignorance on which only it can be founded.

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INNOCENCE.

(Saturday Review.)

There is something so charming in innocence that we are apt to overlook its inconveniences and its dangers. To be innocent is to require perpetual protection and attendance, and to be constantly exposed to the machinations of ill-disposed people. Hence innocence so often figures as injured, and prosaic folk are disposed to look upon it as something very like a vice. We should object to a trial of our national morals such as was implied in the lady's walk bedecked in jewels "rich and rare" through the dominions of King Brien. If she escaped uninjured it was more than she deserved. There are few things more offensive in modern society than the excessive parade of a false innocence which is only ignorance, and which goes about tempting the weak principles of the unregenerate. The old hagiologists missed the point when they made St. Anthony able to resist the charms of a beautiful devil. But when Goethe adds innocence to the charms of the tempter, Faust succumbs to an influence which might as easily have vanquished the hermit. The thing is reduced to an absurdity when we reflect that, to be innocent in the ideal sense, it is needful to be young also, and that an old innocent is Irish or Scotch for an idiot. This ideal simplicity requires the country for its proper display, and is as much out of place in town as would be a grazing meadow in Regent Street. It is impossible in town, not only because of the difficulty of preserving it, but because its charming possessor could not be trusted out of sight, and would require, whenever she took her walks abroad, the attendance of a policeman, and the addition of a pair of winkers to her ordinary costume. Perhaps the brazen or golden ornaments which in the Low Countries some peasant women wear at the sides of their eyes take their rise from such a theory of innocence in the early days of the race. We had once the happiness to know a man who openly declared his intention of marrying a young lady who wore spectacles, in order to see, as he said, what it would be like; but he, too, may have thought that nearsightedness and the wearing of artificial aids to vision would go to the increase of that innocence which he professed to admire. It is a question how far men really do admire innocence. The man who ventures to flirt with an innocent girl does so, as he is aware, at great personal risk. He never knows where she may take him in. He cannot tell when she is serious and when she is in fun; and if he finds any charm in the pursuit, it is that which most men feel in a dangerous adventure. He cannot help constantly fancying that she holds up a mask to disguise her real features, and expecting the mask to be withdrawn; and he is carried away, in spite of himself, from step to step until he cannot retreat. In fact, he cannot believe in the reality of her innocence till it has been removed, and the consequences of its removal are frequently fatal to the happiness of both parties. It is in this way that men make foolish engagements, too often with girls for whom they care but little; and life-long regret, coupled with domestic discord, conjugal indifference, and hundreds of other attendant woes, may too often follow upon a so-called "innocent flirtation."

The true country innocent is a production probably peculiar to our nation and time. She does not exist except in England and some parts of North America. She has not existed even here until lately. Public sights, modes of speech, habits of thought, would have made her impossible a hundred years ago; for even Clarissa Harlowe was not innocent according to the modern pattern. She may often be, and sometimes doubtless is, absolutely pure in mind and idea. She knows no evil and thinks none. She is given to blushing, not so much at what is naughty, for that conveys no idea to her mind, as at anything like personal or direct reference to herself, her looks, her accent, her gait, her dress, or her opinion. She is not stupid, for stupidity almost implies ill nature, and ill nature is incompatible with innocence. On the contrary, she is very wide awake, very sensitive, and has, except in matters of right and wrong, about which she knows nothing, a very sound judgment. She pays you little attentions without meaning or effort, remembers whether you take sugar in your tea, what songs you prefer, and how long it is to a railway journey. Since your last visit, she has not the slightest objection to button your gloves for you—why not? She will put a rose into your coat, and will remember which rose you like best. She will take your arm on the gravel, and sit beside you in the arbour. If your flirtation with her has advanced but a little way, she will openly lay little plots for eluding mamma's vigilance at the picnic, and will beg to sit beside you on the box of the drag. She loves to practise dancing steps with your arm round her waist, and will let you correct her sketches over her shoulder. Unconscious of there being anything odd about it, she will go out with you to see the moon, and will laugh heartily as you tempt her to defy the summons of the prayer-bell. In all this she may not have the slightest wish to catch you; and, when you propose to her, she has not the vaguest idea whether she is in love with you or not. Probably she is startled to hear you talk of such a thing, and, if you ask her directly, will refuse you without hesitation; but the chances are that before you have been long absent she finds her error, and repents when it is too late. Once you break away, her influence is gone in all probability; but, should you return to your devotion, she will accept you at once, and will confide to you without hesitation that she is quite surprised to find how much she likes love-making. But the country innocent is exposed oftentimes to a different kind of danger in matrimony. She is very likely to accept the first offer she gets, and to marry a man merely because she is asked to do so. A short acquaintance suffices for such a match. She is as indifferent to her lover as she can be to a man who has paid her the compliment of wishing to make her his wife, and she surrenders herself without a second thought. Her life must afterwards be full of strange awakenings but unless, when she knows what love is, she should fail to fall in love with her husband, it need not be an unhappy one. The married innocent is not so much exposed as her unmarried sister to the wiles of Satan, and may continue to carry about with her to the end of her life some fragrance of the paradise from which she came out.

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